



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
12 November 2002

Original: English

Fifty-seventh session

Third Committee

Agenda item 109 (b)

**Human rights questions: human rights questions, including
alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment
of human rights and fundamental freedoms**

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Israel, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Human rights and extreme poverty

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹ the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,² the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,² and other human rights instruments adopted by the United Nations,

Considering the relevant provisions of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,³ and of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development, adopted by the World Summit on 12 March 1995,⁴ and the outcome document of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", adopted at

¹ Resolution 217 A (III).

² Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

³ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

⁴ *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution I, annexes I and II.



Geneva on 1 July 2000,⁵ and the recognition of the contributions of the outcomes of recent United Nations conferences, special sessions and summits, such as the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey from 18 to 21 March 2002, and the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September 2002,

Welcoming the decision of the World Summit on Sustainable Development to establish a world solidarity fund to eradicate poverty and promote social and human development, as defined in paragraph 6 (b) of its Plan of Implementation,⁶

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration⁷ and the development goals contained therein, including the commitment to halve by 2015 the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger,

Recalling its resolutions 47/196 of 22 December 1992, by which it declared 17 October the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty, 48/183 of 21 December 1993, by which it proclaimed 1996 the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty, 50/107 of 20 December 1995, by which it proclaimed the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006), and 56/207 on the implementation of the First United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006), including the proposal to establish a world solidarity fund for poverty eradication,

Recalling also its resolution 55/106 of December 2000 and its previous resolutions on human rights and extreme poverty,

Recalling further its resolution 52/134 of 12 December 1997, in which it recognized that the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights was essential for the understanding, promotion and protection of all human rights,

Recalling its resolution 56/207 of 21 December 2001, in which it expressed its deep concern that the number of people living in extreme poverty in many countries continues to increase, with women and children constituting the majority and the most affected group, in particular in African countries and the least developed countries,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolutions 2000/12 of 17 April 2000, 2001/31 of 23 April 2001 and 2002/30 of 22 April 2002, as well as resolution 1996/23 of 29 August 1996⁸ of the Subcommission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,⁹ and resolutions 2001/8 of 15 August 2001 and 2002/13 of 14 August 2002 from the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights,

⁵ Resolution S-24/2, annex.

⁶ See *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August to 4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.____), chap. I, resolution 2, para. 7 (b).

⁷ Resolution 55/2.

⁸ See E/CN.4/1997/2-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1996/41, chap. II, sect. A.

⁹ Subsequently renamed the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (see Economic and Social Council decision 1999/256).

Recalling its resolution 47/134 of 18 December 1992, in which it reaffirmed that extreme poverty and exclusion from society constituted a violation of human dignity and stressed the need for a complete and in-depth study of extreme poverty, based on the active and informed participation of the people living in poverty,

Recognizing that the eradication of extreme poverty is a major challenge for the enjoyment of human rights within the process of globalization and requires coordinated and continued policies through decisive national action and international cooperation,

Reaffirming that, since the existence of widespread extreme poverty inhibits the full and effective enjoyment of human rights and might, in some situations, constitute a threat to the right to life, its immediate alleviation and eventual eradication must remain a high priority for the international community,

Considering that democracy, development and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and mutually reinforcing, and in this regard reaffirming that the fight against poverty, especially the eradication of extreme poverty, can contribute substantially to the promotion and consolidation of democracy and constitutes a common and shared responsibility of States,

Noting with interest the reports submitted to the General Assembly by the Secretary General¹⁰ and to the Commission on Human Rights by the independent expert¹¹ on the question of human rights and extreme poverty and the recommendations contained therein,

Also noting with interest the appointment of experts by the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection on Human Rights, in the context of the fight against extreme poverty,¹²

1. *Reaffirms* that extreme poverty and exclusion from society constitute a violation of human dignity and that urgent national and international action is therefore required to eliminate them;

2. *Also reaffirms* that it is essential for States to foster participation by the poorest people in the decision-making process in the societies in which they live, in the promotion of human rights and in efforts to combat extreme poverty, and that it is essential for people living in poverty and vulnerable groups to be empowered to organize themselves and to participate in all aspects of political, economic and social life, in particular the planning and implementation of policies that affect them, thus enabling them to become genuine partners in development;

3. *Emphasizes* that extreme poverty is a major issue to be addressed by Governments, civil society and the United Nations system, including international financial institutions, and in this context reaffirms that political commitment is a prerequisite for the eradication of poverty;

4. *Recognizes* that surmounting extreme poverty constitutes an essential means to the full enjoyment of political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights, and reaffirms the interrelationship among these goals;

¹⁰ A/57/369.

¹¹ E/CN.4/2002/55.

¹² See Commission on Human Rights resolution 2002/30, sixteenth preambular paragraph, and resolution 2002/13 of the Subcommission on Human Rights.

5. *Reaffirms* that the existence of widespread absolute poverty inhibits the full and effective enjoyment of human rights and renders democracy and popular participation fragile;

6. *Reaffirms also* the importance of addressing the most pressing social needs of people living in poverty, where appropriate, through the design and further implementation of special mechanisms, in order to strengthen and consolidate effective democratic governance;

7. *Reaffirms further* the commitments to the achievement of the development and poverty eradication goals contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁷ and in the outcome documents of relevant major United Nations conferences, summits and special sessions;

8. *Invites* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, within the framework of the implementation of the United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty, to continue giving appropriate attention to the question of human rights and extreme poverty;

9. *Notes with appreciation* the specific actions taken by the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to mitigate the effects of extreme poverty on children, and the efforts of the United Nations Development Programme to give priority to the search for some means of alleviating poverty within the framework of the relevant resolutions, and urges them to continue this work;

10. *Calls upon* States, United Nations bodies, in particular the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Development Programme, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to continue giving appropriate attention to the links between human rights and extreme poverty;

11. *Decides* to consider this question further at its fifty-ninth session, under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".